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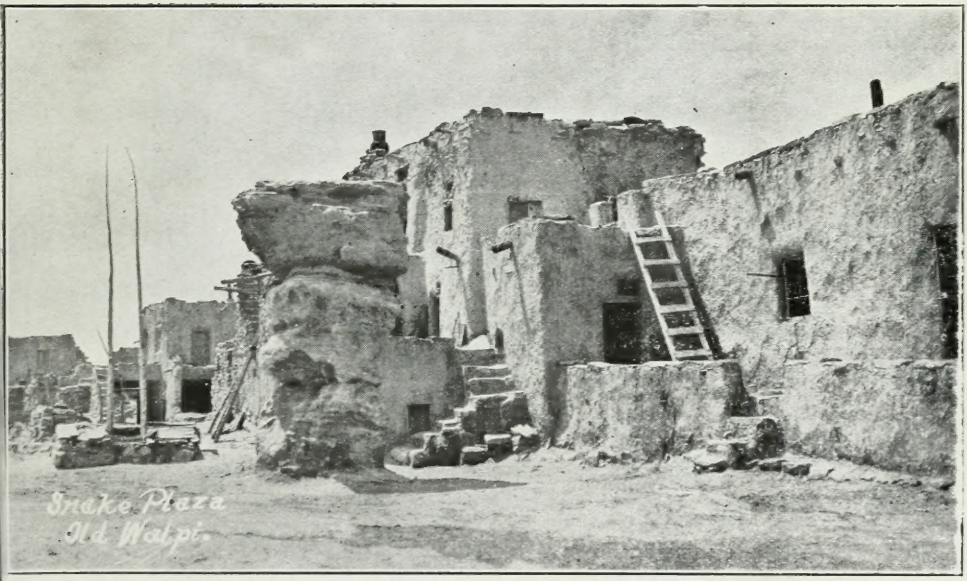

Courtesy of Albert B. Reagan

SNAKE PLAZA, OLD WALPI

IT IS WRITTEN

Founding of New Mexico

The most ambitious publication to date of The New Mexico Historical Society, "Don Juan de Oñate and the Founding of New Mexico" by George P. Hammond, Ph. D., assistant professor of History of the University of Southern California, is from *El Palacio* Press. It is "a new investigation into the early history of New Mexico in the light of a mass of new materials recently obtained from the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Spain," and its more than 200 pages are of absorbing interest to all students of history, especially that of the Spanish Southwest. In the first chapter, the early expeditions from that of Cabeza de Vaca, who, although he did not touch the present New Mexico, yet, only 44 years after the discovery of America by Columbus, brought the first news of the Seven Cities of Cibola and of the Pueblos to Mexico, to the Leyva and Humaña expedition in 1593, are succinctly reviewed. De Niza's entrada, Coronado's epochmaking march, the Rodriguez expedition, Espejo's relief expedition, and Castaño's illegal march, pass in review as a prelude to Oñate's colonization of New Mexico. Chapter II is devoted to the controversy over Oñate's contract. In the chapter that follows, the official record of the plans of Pedro Ponce de Leon to conquer New Mexico, which came near frustrating the Oñate expedition, is set forth. "Oñate in the Wilderness" is the fourth chapter heading, followed by "The Final Inspection" which also dwells upon the religious motive of the expedition. "The Establish-

ment of the Colony" in Chapter VI covers the march from Santa Barbara via El Paso del Norte to the land of the Pueblos, as well as the establishment of the first capital at San Juan. Thrilling is the chapter which deals with the destruction of Acoma as well as that on the expedition to Quivira. In Chapter IX is an account of the Desertion of the Colony, the story being told for the first time in English in all of its disconsolate detail. The expedition to California makes a brighter chapter. "The End of Oñate's Rule" is Chapter XI and takes the history of New Mexico up to the founding of Santa Fe by Peralta in 1609. An official list of the soldiers who accompanied, Oñate to New Mexico in 1598, arranged in alphabetical order, bibliography and an index complete the volume.

Giraffe in History and Art

Unique is the publication by the Field Museum of Natural History of a beautifully illustrated monograph of 100 pages under the title of "The Giraffe in History and Art." The author is Berthold Laufer, the well-known curator of anthropology of the Museum. The text is interestingly written and treats of the giraffe in ancient Egypt, among the Arabs and Persians, the Chinese, in India, among other ancient people, at Constantinople, during the Middle Ages, in the Age of the Renaissance, and in the Nineteenth Century and After.

Art and Archaeology for April

The April number of *Art and Archaeology* covers wide distances if not widely divergent fields. William Henry Holmes, Director of the National Gallery, and for years chairman of the Managing Committee of the school of

American Research, describes the "Installation of the W. A. Clark Collection in the Corcoran Gallery of Art," illustrating it with fine half-tone reproductions of choice art treasures from the collection, which it will be remembered, had been refused by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. P. Hippolyte-Boussac contributes an illustrated essay on "The Typhonic Dog," and speculates on the first appearance of the dog in the Miocene and the Pliocene. Entering the historic periods, he concludes: "The monuments of Egypt therefore reveal to us the existence in an epoch infinitely distant, of a species of dog today entirely extinct, the domesticated *Canis lupaster*, which may, we think, be considered as the most ancient domestic dog know." "The Royal Armory of Madrid" is written up by Pedro M. de Artiñano, subdirector of the Armory. Dorothy Hatswell writes under the title: "The Valley of the Kairatos 1834 and 1927, and gives us a travel picture of Crete. Margaret Tod Ritter indites a sonnet to "Spain's Intellectual Integrity." "Notes and Comments," "Book Critiques," and a continuation of the Archaeological Glossary started months ago and which has only reached the "C's", complete an interesting issue.

Ethnobotany of Meskwaki Indians

The Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee has published a 300-page brochure, modeled somewhat after the Ethnobotany of the Tewa Indians compiled by Barbara Freire-Marrecco (Mrs. Barbara Aiken of Oxford and London) compiled for the School of American Research almost two decades ago. The Milwaukee publication is called: "Ethnobotany of the Meskwaki Indians" and is the work of Huron H. Smith. After the foreword and introduction, Meskwaki plants are treated under

the headings of Medicine, Foods, Fibers, Dyes and Miscellaneous Uses. There are interesting paragraphs on the Peyote cult and the medicine lodge. There are accounts of marvelous cures such as "John McIntosh once received a fee of $700 for curing a case of dropsy which 'white physicians had pronounced incurable. ' "

SOUTHWESTERN ARTISTS

Dallas Art Colony and Hogue

The Art Digest for Mid-April reproduces in halftone "Studio Corner, Taos" by Alexandre Hogue, well-known in Santa Fe. The *Digest* says:

"Not all the artists of Texas go in for wild flowers, in spite of San Antonio's famous contest. In fact there is just a suggestion of revolt against themes of this sort, and its center is Dallas, where there is an art colony whose members are winning national recognition. Five of them have been accepted by the National Academy of Design. According to one reader who has written to *The Art Digest*: Everybody in Texas is not painting sweet flower pictures. Ranch life and cotton may be all right, but flowers in a landscape just won't do. There are nine or ten painters in Dallas who never touch the subject. The intellectual side of art is developing in Dallas under the leadership of Alexandre Hogue, who is critic of the *Times Herald* and who conducts an art school. His Studio Corner, Taos, not only was accepted by the National Academy for its 1928 spring exhibition, but was hung in the Vanderbilt Gallery. The artist, who is only 30, studied at the Minneapolis Institute of Art, under Frank Reaugh in Dallas and with Ernest

Blumenschein and Herbert Dunton at Taos. Studio Corner, Taos, is full of the Indian symbolism which Mr. Hogue has found significant in art because, being a product of religious feeling, it stands for the aesthetic spirit of the aborigine. In the composition and wrought into a stirring arrangement appear the Hopi sash or dance robe, sacred Cachina dolls and a dance rattle made of a gourd. The square design on the robe, at the left, symbolizes mountains by the step effect on the side, clouds by half circles and rain by upright lines below the clouds. In another spot the symbol of the sacred eagle appears. The feathers on the floor are prayer plumes. After a recent exhibition of paintings by native Indian painters held in Dallas under the auspices of the Art Association, Mr. Hogue asserted in the *Times Herald* that the Southwestern aborigine is an aesthetic giant. Material advancement, he contended, had nothing to do with the art of the Indian. The aesthetic nature is purely spiritual, he asserted; from it comes painting, sculpture, music, poetry and drama—fields of artistic endeavor in which the Indian excels. It has always been admitted, wrote Mr. Hogue, that the highly developed art of the Chinese and Japanese is the last word in sophistication, but it is very little more so than the art of our own Pueblo Indians. The sophisticated art is that in which a standard of excellence and simplicity is maintained throughout. It comes from people who take life more seriously and less calmly than we. Little by little through the centuries they add to the knowledge and skill of their race until the artistic instinct is to all a virtue in-born. . . . Many of our outstanding artists freely admit that they have gained much by their contact with the Indian. Others who are less sincere have stolen their ideas in painting, as well as

in sculpture, from the Indian and native African art. Then they call themselves modernists and claim they have no tradition. The critic praised the judgment of Dr. Hewett and Mrs. Van Stone of the Santa Fe Museum in discouraging the Indians who try to paint in the white man's manner by refusing to exhibit their pitiful specimens, and promising to show and promote meritorious work done in the native tradition.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Annual Los Angeles Exhibit

On May 17, the annual exhibition at the Los Angeles City Museum closes. Among those invited to send paintings was Walter Ufer of the Taos Society. Helena Dunlap, for several years at Taos, was on the jury of selection. Sixty paintings that had been rejected by the jury were hung in an auxiliary gallery.

This Counts for Comfort

The Newark Museum distributes square-topped and four-legged stools throughout exhibition rooms and galleries. They are light to carry and visitors may take them to all parts of the building.

Design Chosen for New York City Museum

Out of many designs submitted, the plans of Joseph H. Friedlaender for a five-story H-type structure of Colonial style, have been chosen for New York's City Museum which is to cost $2,000,000. Between the wings and facing Fifth Avenue, a formal Colonial garden will

be laid out. On the north and south sides of the garden will be arcades for the outdoor exhibitions. In the west ends will be statues of DeWitt Clinton and Peter Stuyvesant. A memorial for Washington Irving consisting of a statue and exedra is suggested to be placed in Central Park directly opposite the museum. Thus far $1,215,810 of the needed amount for the building have been contributed, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and James Speyer each giving $250,000.

Scientific Tests for China

Collectors of old china will be interested to know that the authenticity of certain types of old porcelain can now be determined by chemical tests. Under the direction of Dr. Alexander Scott tests have been worked out in the laboratory of the British Museum that have helped classify several doubtful pieces in the Museum collections without disfiguring the specimens. Old patent acts were consulted to determine the chemical composition of Old Bow and Chelsea china while tests were then resorted to, to detect the presence of various phosphate components known to have been used in its composition.

Restoring Ancient Manuscripts

The aid of ultra-modern chemistry has been invoked to salvage another relic of the remote past. An ancient leather roll of Egyptian writing had lain unopened for 50 years in the British Museum because it was so brittle that no one dared unroll it. Experiments with a broken fragment of the leather in the museum's laboratory, however, finally gave scientists a clue as to how to handle the mysterious manuscript. Several thin coatings of celluloid were soaked into the pores of the leather,

after which it was cemented with strong celluloid onto a piece of celluloid-treated cheesecloth. In this way it was unrolled without a break and presented flat between two glass plates to dry. It remained perfectly flat after drying and can now be read with ease.

MUSEUM EVENTS

Music Week Observance

Music Week observance centered in the St. Francis Auditorium of the Museum. Sunday afternoon, the church choirs and other musical organizations gave a concert which was attended by a thousand people. In the evening, the Auditorium was filled again at the performance of a Spanish musical play and a program of Spanish popular songs. Tuesday evening, a concert was given by eminent local musicians.

Archaeological Societies

Both Las Cruces and Las Vegas are taking initial steps to organize local archaeological societies, which it is hoped will affiliate either with the Archaeological Institute or the New Mexico Archaeological Society.

CLASSIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Notes from Rome

Professor David M. Robinson, wellknown in Santa Fe,

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sends to *Art and Archaeology* from Rome the following news notes:

"At Minturnum Prof. Paolino Mingazzini has recently excavated an archaic temple and found unique primitive terra-cotta figurines, a peculiar head which looks like a Heidelberg student, many votive cups, a fine lot of Etruscan antefixes with female heads and Medusa faces. Also many terra-cotta revetments showing Greek influence were found. All the finds have been removed to the Naples Museum. The Forum of Augustus is now entirely cleared and open to the street so that all passers-by can get a good view of it. The columns of

the temple of Mars Ultor and the original pavements are being replaced and restored. Premier Mussolini has given orders to proceed with the demolition of modern houses more rapidly, and to permit no delay in the excavation of the other imperial fora. Much has been done in the way of destroying houses in the Theatre of Marcellus. Columns and seats are being found, and this ancient theater will soon be entirely free of its modern encumbrances. The new museum called the Museum of the Roman Empire is attracting much attention. It is in the old convent of Sant' Ambrogio near the Piazza Mattei. In more than 92 rooms are exhibited photographs, casts, maps, models and originals of antiquities from the different Roman provinces. Each room is devoted to a particular region; hence, the visitor travels from France to Africa, from Spain to Asia Minor, from Britain to Arabia, and realizes in a most original manner the enormous extent of the Roman Empire and its wealth of ruins and works of art. Giglioli has just published a good catalogue. There are many rare exhibits, and the arrangement is unique. Nowhere else can one get in one building a better idea of the history of the Empire. In the Naples Museum the Scopas head has been removed from Harmodius and a cast of the bearded Madrid head put in its place. This shows the scientific attitude of the Italians; that they are willing to change the false restorations. Prof. Bartoccini has lectured at the American Academy in Italian on his recent excavations in Tripolitania. The results have been very important, especially at Lepcis Magna. The inscriptions prove beyond a doubt that the correct name is Lepcis and not Leptis. Baths have been found dating from the time of Hadrian, showing that the city was inhabited long before the time of Septimius Severus.

These baths are extensive, consisting of stadium, frigidarium, caldarium, tepidarium, (illegible word), and two lavatories *de luxe*. The mosaics have beautiful peacocks and other birds. The arch of Septimius Severus, with reliefs representing him with his sons in a chariot in a triumphal procession, and in one case Caracalla with his head intentionally damaged, the Forum with its shops, the basilica, theater, amphitheater and an immense reservoir have also been excavated. Many other works of art have come to light, including a copy of Polyclitus' head of Diadumenus, an Apollo with a head of Antinous, a small Dionysus in Praxitelian style, and a fine statue of Mars. This is proving one of the most important excavations now being carried on at a Roman imperial site. At Sabrata the capitol with a bust of Zeus and a well-preserved amphitheatre have been excavated."

Destruction of Corinth

The city of Corinth, which has been completely shaken to pieces by earthquakes, had its beginning as the result of an earthquake. Ruins of the modern Corinth lie three miles away from the ruins of the famous old Corinth of classic Greek fame. Old Corinth suffered from earthquakes at intervals in its history, and in 1853 it was so nearly completely leveled by the rocking of the earth that the people moved to new ground and built a new that the people moved to new ground and built a new city. Now, the new city is so badly wrecked that hope of salvaging any of its houses is practically given up. Reports from the ancient city indicate that the shocks there have not been serious, so that the task of the Archaeological Institute's School, which is excavating there, will not be made more difficult than it now is

Ancient Corinth is already buried under forty feet of soil and debris. The city was sacked and razed by the Romans and then a century later was rebuilt by Julius Caesar, and from time to time in its history the city was a storm center familiar with warfare and invasions and new buildings set over the ruins of the old. Archaeologists have removed thousands of tons of earth to reach a theater or villa buried forty feet deep, and some of the most remarkable wall painting of Greece has been discovered by the digging.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Finds at Frederick, Okla., Examined

"Pleisty," the toad supposed to be 750,000 years old, does not live up to advance notices, scientists of the U. S. National Museum believe. Shipped from his original abode at Frederick, Okla., to the Colorado Museum of Natural History and thence to the office of Dr. O. P. Hay of the National Museum, "Pleisty" has received plenty of scientific scrutiny, and is probably the most traveled toad alive today. When he arrived in Washington on March 31, staff members of the National Museum representing the sciences of zoology, geology and paleontology, together with a writer and a photographer from Science Service, made a careful examination of the thick, gravel-crusted shell in which the toad was encased, and then carefully opened it up. The toad was inside all right, and very bright and lively. Unlike many celebrities he was decidedly camera-shy. But three-fourths of a million years old he apparently was not. Dr. L. Stejniger, curator of reptiles and

amphibians, identified him as a Spade-Foot Toad, member of the genus *Scaphiopus*, quite common in the West. He did not appear to have been in his self-constructed clay prison for more than a single season. The hard common structure, according to the Museum scientists. Many animals thus puddle themselves into mud balls at the approach of a season of scarcity or stress. Dr. Walter Hough, curator of anthropology, stated that he has often found similar balls containing live toads in various parts of the Southwest. How it got into the gravel pit where it was found remains a riddle. It was found in gravels of Pleistocene age, dating from glacial times, estimated at 750,000 years ago. The riddle can only be solved by a critical examination of similar mudballs in undisturbed gravels, the Museum geologists agreed. It was pointed out that the toad might have gone into winter quarters last autumn, puddled itself into a mudball, and then been buried by a slide of gravel during the winter, so that when dug out in the spring it might have seemed to be completely embedded in the gravel. Frogs, closely related to toads, were kept for 16 months in a state of torpor during the experiments of a French scientist, Ch. Chossat, who published his results in 1843. Periods of acute inanition, as the condition is scientifically termed, usually last only from fall to spring and it is nature's method of keeping such cold-blooded creatures alive during the time when the weather is too cold on the surface and there is nothing for them to eat. Such aniamls are believed not uncommonly to lie in such a state for ten months to a year. The strange and interesting condition into which such cold-blooded aniamls sink is quite different from the true hibernation of the hedgehog, bat and a few other mammals. All vital functions are at a minimum, the

mouth, eyes and nostrils are shut, breathing is through the skin, and the heart beats very, very slowly and feebly. The temperature of the body sinks with the lowering of the surroundings but, provided the blood does not begin to freeze, the creature is able to emerge vigorously in the spring, hungry but fit and rested. The place of discovery of the Oklahoma toad, now at the Museum of Natural History at Denver, is of scientific interest because of the evidences of early man in America that are claimed to have been found there. Arrowheads and primitive grinding implements were unearthed in the Frederick, Okla., gravel pits in strata of the Ice Age that geologists pronounce 25,000 to a million years old. Most anthropologists are unwilling to concede that this continent was inhabited before the Indians came from Asia 8,000 to 25,000 years ago. Investigation of the Eastland, Texas, horned toad that was said to have been placed in a corner stone 31 years ago and resurrected alive about a month ago will be reported shortly to the scientific journal "Science" by Prof. Willis G. Hewatt of the Texas Christian University. After an examination of the external features of the animal, he concluded that it was "a perfectly normal specimen which had undergone winter hibernation. It was probably an old one for the horns about the head region were considerably worn and the right hind leg had been broken but was healed. Otherwise it appeared no different from a normal horned 'toad' at this season of the year."—*Science Service.*

ANTHROPOLOGY

Examination for Ethnology Chief

The United States Civil Service Commission states

that the position of Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, is vacant, and that, in view of the importance of the position, and to insure the appointment of a thoroughly qualified man for the work, an unusual method of competition will be followed to fill the vacancy. Instead of the usual form of civil-service examination, the qualification of candidates will be passed upon by a special board of examiners, composed of Dr. C. G. Abbott, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. A. V. Kidder, Ethnologist, Carnegie Institution; and Mr. Frederick W. Brown, Assistant Chief of the Examining Division of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, who will act as chairman of the committee. For the purposes of this examination, all of these men will be examiners of the Civil Service Commission. The examination will consist solely of the consideration of qualifications by the special board. The minimum qualifications for consideration are recognized eminence in American ethnological research, and experience of a length and character to demonstrate high ability in the direction and prosecution of ethnological research, administrative capacity of high order, and thorough familiarity with the literature of American ethnology and archaeology, and with the activities of scientific and professional organizations and institutions concerned with the subject. The applicant must possess the personality and demonstrated capacity for leadership which will enable him successfully to lead and direct the personnel of research units and to enter into successful cooperative relations with other research and administrative agencies and the general public. Competitors may be required to report for personal interview, which will be held at points as convenient for candidates as conditions will permit. The purpose of

the personal interview is to determine the applicant's personal characteristics and address, adaptability, keenness and quickness of understanding, observation, judgment, and discretion; in general, his personal fitness for the performance of the duties of the position. A competitor who fails to pass this test, which is an essential part of the examination, will not be eligible for appointment. The personal interview will be given to competitors in the order of their standing and only to such number as the needs of the service may require. Notice will be given in advance of the date and place of the personal interview. The duties of the position will be the administration of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and carrying forward such original investigations as may be necessary for the proper development of the study of the ethnology and archaeology of the American peoples. These duties require a high degree of administrative ability, capacity and vision to inaugurate and promote original investigations, ability to present the results of work in an interesting manner, and the possession of wide information in the fields of ethnology and archaeology. The entrance salary for this position is $5,200 a year. The committee will take steps to obtain evidence that the applicant is of a cooperative disposition and that he has the ability to make and keep friends, and that he is in good health and sound physically. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their fifty-third birthday on May 31, 1928. These age limits do not apply to persons entitled to preference because of military or naval service, but such applicants must not have reached the retirement age. Qualified persons who wish to be considered for this vacancy should apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for Form 2600, which must be executed and re-

turned, with a list of the applicant's technical publications and reprints of such of these publications as are available, in time to be on file in the office of the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than May 31, 1928.

PERSONAL MENTION

Elected to Academy of Sciences

Two psychologists, two chemists, an anthropologist, an astronomer, an electrical engineer, a paleontologist and geologist are the new members elected to the National Academy of Sciences, official American scientific body. Among these is Dr. Alfred L. Kroeber, the anthropologist, one of the leading authorities on the languages of the American Indian. He is professor of anthropology at the University of California. Paleontology, the study of now extinct forms of animal life, finds its representative in Dr. Rudolph Ruedemann, state paleontologist for New York. He is a German by birth, and taught at the University of Strassburg before coming to the United States in 1892.

INDIAN ART AND DESIGN

County School Exhibits

As a result of the revival of Indian arts and designs begun by the School of American Research almost

twenty years ago, many of the public schools of the State are now turning to the Indian designs as a fertile field for examples in art instruction. Says *The Albuquerque Morning Journal*: "Featuring the county school exhibits, now on display in the various schools, are the Indian art designs being shown by the seventh and eighth grades of the Santa Barbara school. Many visitors have called at the school in the last few days and have expressed an appreciation of the work. From the Kindergarten to the eighth grade, each room has its own type of work. The exhibit of Indian art designs of the seventh and eighth grades is outstanding and shows a specialty in this work. The school also has an exhibit including the Indian art samples in the office of the county superintendent."

ORIENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

More Light on the Scriptures

No less than 1,312 of the places that made Bible history in ancient Palestine have been accurately located by archaeologists, according to Dr. George S. Duncan, professor of Egyptology and Assyriology at American University here. Picks and spades wielded by scientists are unearthing so much important evidence about the Bible that it is like a new book, Dr. Duncan pointed out. "Hebrew architecture was deeply influenced by Egypt," he stated. "Solomon's temple and its utensils were modeled after Egyptian patterns. Temples on the Nile contain altars, tables with bread, and arks with cherubim, all recalling the Bible descriptions. Archaeology

shows that the first chapters in Genesis are old traditions originating in Babylonia. The Hebrews monotheized them and spiritualized them and made them the vehicles of most important religious truths. It is a great mistake to make the chapters standards for scientific knowledge. The Bible is a religious book, not a scientific treatise. Biblical chronology has been greatly enriched by science. Formerly earth and man were supposed to have been created about 4004 B. C. We know now that the earth is not less than three billions of years old and man appeared not less than 500,000 years ago. Abraham lived about 2100 B. C. and Moses 1225 B. C. The date of Christ's birth must now be placed eight years earlier, for the census bringing Joseph and Mary into Bethlehem took place 8 B. C., so that 1928 should really be 1936 A. D." Archaeology is throwing light on historic references in the Bible which have been obscure, Dr. Duncan showed. We now know all about the tower of Babel, its location, size, and purpose, he said. Archaeology has given us a more accurate knowledge of Hebrew and Greek, which are the original Biblical languages, so that all translations in the future will be more correct, the professor continued. This is a point of special interest, since the Bible has been translated into 835 languages and there are many controversies over the proper equivalent words to express obscure passages in the Hebrew and Greek. The Hebrew literary methods were similar to those of the Babylonians and Egyptians, Dr. Duncan pointed out, and as these ways of expression were vastly different from our western ways, it is necessary to understand the Semitic mind and method of writing in order to interpret the Bible.—*Science Service.*